

A F F I D A V I TOfficial Record of Interrogation of Witness.

The witness is called and enters who, on enquiry, states to be:

Name: ALIDA HORST, née Middelkamp.

.....

Residence or address: Kromenie, Weverstraat 73. (Tr.note: HOLLAND).

The witness is informed of the subject upon which she is to be interrogated, and hereupon takes the oath in accordance with her religious convictions that she will tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and answers the questions put to her as follows:

.....

5. Can you give any information about acts of violence committed against yourself or others, which you have witnessed?

In the night of 28 February or 1 March 1942 the Japanese landed near Rembang, 35 kms. distant from Blora, where we were living and where my husband was Assistant Resident. (Tr.note: highest local Dutch civil servant).

.....

At that moment the oil fields at Tjepu (Tr.note: main oilfield in Java) were on fire, we could smell this at Blora; all the roads leading to Tjepu had been blown up.

.....

On Thursday, 5 March 1942, late in the afternoon evacuees returned, who had done a great deal of roaming about, had spent two nights in the woods, had been attacked by murderous bandits, and who had ultimately been brought back to Blora by the Japanese.

They were taken to the Kabupaten (Tr.note: official residence of the native Regent). According to what various ladies told me, when the evacuees reached the Regent's estate, there were five coffins standing there. Mrs. Bernasco and Mrs. de Graaf told me this.

Amongst the male evacuees, there were van Bakerghem, Inspector of Govt. Pawnshop, the teacher Salzmann, and his father-in-law (name unknown); amongst the ladies were Mrs. Bernasco with four children and their nurse; Mrs. de Graaf with three children; the von Mengden children; the Vogelsang children; my son Lucas Horst; Mrs. van Bakerghem with two children; Mrs. Ceuninck van Capelle with three children, including a girl of about thirteen years of age

As early as that very evening, about an hour after their arrival, the whole group, except for van Bakerghem who had to remain behind in the Kabupaten, came to our local bazaar. In the Kabupaten each of the evacuees was first asked his or her name and where he or she had been born. Van Bakerghem was the only one (of the men) who had been born in Holland. The Regent of Blora was telling the Inspector of Police Vogelsang what happened afterwards, that the Japanese had said that since van Bakerghem was a thoroughbred Dutchman, he had to die. Van Bakerghem fell on his knees and pleaded for mercy, whereupon his head was cut off. About a fortnight later Vogelsang, who had meanwhile returned to Blora, told me all this and said that the Regent had also been present at the execution.

In the market that day we still knew nothing; but we felt that there was something menacing afoot. On that Thursday, 5 March 1942 we remained in a large room all together. The Japanese then appeared mad and wild.

That night the father-in-law and mother-in-law of Salzmänn, who were of Ambonese origin, were taken away from us and fearfully maltreated. Their two daughters too, of about fifteen and sixteen had to go with them and were maltreated.

The father and mother returned the same night, fearfully upset, the girls only returned on Friday morning, and had been raped by the Japanese.

.....

I remained with my son Lucas. We were locked in a godown for a quarter of an hour, and were then allowed to return to our own house.

When we came out, through a trellis I saw standing in the room of another godown: my husband, Dr. Dietzel, Mebus, and Kruijsse. I was driven past with a bayonet.

Lucas and I went to our house which was packed with Japanese. After about half an hour the same three Japanese appeared who had taken our men to the "inn". I asked one of the Japs, who was waving about Dr. Dietzel's stethoscope, where my husband was. The answer was: "Dead, I killed him" and he made a gesture that was unmistakable. When I saw the Jap waving the stethoscope I immediately had the feeling: "now the doctor is no longer alive". The Jap said that he had killed all four.

That Friday I went to the others in the emergency hospital. There things were in a terrible state of hysteria. In order not to make matters worse, I made no mention about what had happened there. Later this was told by the Regent.

I have not yet mentioned that on Saturday afternoon 7 March 1942, the Japanese soldiers (odd soldiers) had appeared in the emergency hospital where the women and children were seated together. The ladies were here raped by the Japanese, in which connection it should be mentioned that this happened where the children were not present. These ladies were myself, Mrs. Bernasco, Mrs. Mebus, Mrs. Dietzel, Mrs. de Graaf, Mrs. van Bakerghem, Mrs. Verbeek, Mrs. Warella.

This occurred from 7 to 17 March 1942; generally the Japs came at night, but by way of exception also during the day. It was a mass, continuous merciless rape. The first afternoon that this happened, as mentioned, three enlisted men came, and everything took place under threat. After this happened, we managed to tell the Chinese doctor Liem. He went to the Commandant, whereupon that afternoon, Mrs. Dietzel, myself and one or two others had to appear before the Commandant. The Commandant said that we would be given an opportunity to point out the Japs who had misconducted themselves, and that they would be shot dead before our very eyes.

However, nothing happened and after an hour we were sent back to the emergency hospital.

That evening, at 8 o'clock, we were transferred to a classroom in a school near by. According to what we were told, this was done for our own safety, since the Japs would not come there.

Between ten and twelve o'clock that night, when we were all asleep, a whole mass of Japanese soldiers entered with the abovementioned commandant at the head. The commandant sat on a table in our classroom and then watched how each of the women was dragged away, one by one, to be raped. He himself did not join in this.

.....

On 23 March 1942, the Regent sent the assistant wedono (Tr.note: Indonesian district official) to us to tell us what had happened to our menfolk.

.....

26 March 1942 I went with Mrs. Dietzel to the grave of the four men in the cemetery at Blora. Where Mr. van Bakerghem was buried I do not know.

.....

I cannot explain why the men were murdered. Only my husband had anything to do with the destruction of Tjepu. The four others had had nothing to do with it, and the destruction squad had left. Perhaps they wanted to cool their rage in the blood of Netherlanders.

.....

/s/ A. Horst-Middelkamp.

/s/ J.G. Benders.

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VERIFICATION BY THE WITNESS

I, the undersigned Alida Horst-Middelkamp above mentioned, hereby declare that I was led in and heard on oath by the interrogator, who informed me that the oath taken by me was binding upon me, and having heard my above sworn statement read and shown to me, have signed it as being correct.

10 October 1946.

The witness above named:

/s/ A. Horst-Middelkamp.

Whereby this official record has been signed by the interrogator Joseph, Godfried Benders, Captain, Special Services, and Honorary Police Officer, appointed by Ministerial deed dated 26 June 1946, at Krommenie, Weverstraat 73.

The interrogator

/s/ J.G. Benders.

Certified a true copy:

/s/ J.G. Benders.
(Capt. J.G. Benders)

Seal of the Attorney General
Govt. Office for the Investigation
of War Crimes.

No. 16x 1719A EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT #5767

(戦争犯罪調査事務局検査総長、印)

宣哲の供書

証人訊問調書

証人、呼ばれ出され部屋に入り、訊問を受け、アリダ・ホースト旧姓「ミッデルカンフ」ナリト陳述ス

.....

住所「アロメニ」「ヤエーゲルニエトラート」セニ當地(訳者註、和蘭)

証人、彼女が訊問せらるべき問題ヲ知ラセシ、ココニ於テ其、宗教信条ニ從ヒ金と眞實ヲ語リ眞實以外、コトハ語ラザンベキ旨宣哲シタ、如ク質問ニ答ヘタリ

五、貴方が目撃シテモ、貴方自身ニ対シ、又、他、人々ニ対シテ為サシタ暴行の行為ニ付テ何カ情報ヲ與ヘルコトが出来マスカ。

一九四三年/昭和十七年三月二十八日或ハ三月一日、夜日本軍ハ「アロウ」カラ三十五軒離シ「レムバンク」ニ上陸シタ。私達ハ「アロウ」ニ住ンデ居リ私、夫ハ其処、副州長(譯者註、其、地方、和蘭最高文官)デアッタ。

.....

丁ニ其時「左」(譯者註、似吐重要油田)、油田ハ燃エテ居リ「アロウ」ニ居テモ其、見カレタキタ。「ナエ」ニ到ル總テ、道路ハ爆破サレテマツテ居テ。

.....

一九四三年/昭和十七年三月五日、木曜日、午後屋ノ避難者ガ戻ツテ来タ。彼等ハ散々ウロツキ廻リ森林、中ニ二晩ヲ過シ先惡ト匪賊ニ襲ハレ結局日本軍ニ依リ「アロウ」ニ連シ戻サレテ来タ、ニアリ。

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彼等「カブテン」記者、原住民縣長、官邸に入らる。
 色々婦人、私に話したところ、依る避難者が縣長、邸に着く
 時、棺が五つ置いたアフリト云うコトである。それこそ夫人とて
 ういふ夫人とが私に、事を話して呉れた。
 男、避難者、中ニ国字飯店、野田直官、フアンバーケルゲム、小学
 校教員、サルツマンと其、男、(姓名不明)が居る。婦人達、中
 ニ「ベルナス」夫人と云ふ、子供ニ其、乳母、ブグラー夫人と三
 人、子供、フオンメン、ブレン、家、子供達、フオーゲルザン、家、子供
 達、私、自心子、ルーカス・ホルスト、フアンバーケルゲム夫人と二人、
 子供ト「スーニク、フアンカベル」夫人と十三才位、娘ヲ含み三人、
 子供達が居る。
 早速、其、晩、彼等が到着したカラ、時お経経つ「カブテン」
 居残り、フアンバーケルゲム、除く他、人達
 皆私達、地方市場ニ集る。「カブテン」避難者、一人一人、
 先づ其、姓名ヲ尋ねる。何処ニ生じカラ聴かせる。和蘭デ
 生じタハ「フアンバーケルゲム」一人(男、中デ)タテアツタ。
 フロウ、縣者、敬重「フオーゲルザン」ニ日本兵ハ「フアンバーケ
ルゲム」ハ生粋、和蘭人デアるかウ死々々云々云々ト云つたト
 後ニ起つた事を話して居る。「フアンバーケルゲム」ハ跪ぎテ意
 非心ヲ云つたところ、即座ニ彼、首ヲ切られてしまつた。約二週間後
 其、官「フロウ」ニ歸つて居る「フオーゲルザン」が私ニ之等、事ヲ
 總テ話して呉れ、縣長モ又、其、死刑執行、場ニ居合セタト語
 った。其、日、市場デ私達ハ、何モ知らなかつたが何カ所、
 事が起つた居ると、感じて居る。一九四二年(昭和十七年)三月五日、
 木曜日の、私達ハ皆一緒ニ大キナ部屋ニ入つて居る。其、頃

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日本兵ハ狂暴ニ見エタ。

其ノ夜「サルツマン」ノ「アムボン」生シノ舅姑ハ私達ノ所カニ連レ去ラレ、酷ク虐待サレタ。十五ト十六位ノ彼等ノ二人ノ娘モ彼等ト共ニ行カナレバナラズ、彼女等モ又虐待サレタ。

父親ト母親ハヒドク取乱シテ其ノ晩戻ツテ来タガ娘等ハ金曜日、朝ニテワテヤツト帰ツテ来タ。彼等ハ日本兵ニ強クサレタノデアツタ。

私ハ自ラ子「ルーカス」ト共ニ居タ。私達ハ十五分程倉庫ニ監禁サレ、其レカウ自ラモ帰ルコトヲ許サレタ。

私達が出テ来タ時、私ハ垣根越シニ別ノ倉庫ノ部屋中ニ私ノ主人「ディーツェル」医師「メグス」ト「クリュー」スガ立ツテキルヲ見タ。私ハ銃剣デ追ヒ立テラレタ。

ルーカスト私ハ日本兵テ一杯ニテワテキル自合ノ家ニ戻ツタ。三十分程経ツト私達ノ男ノ人達ヲ「宿屋」ニ連レ去ツタ三人ノ日本人ガ現ヘタ。私ハ「ディーツェル」医師「聴診器」ヲ振リ廻シテ居ル一人ノ日本人ニ主人ハ何処ニ居ルカト聴イタ。答ハ「死ンタ。俺ガ殺シタ」。ト言ツテ間違ヒ様ノ無イ身振ヲシテ見セタ。其ノ日本人ガ「聴診器」ヲ振リ廻スヲ見タ時、私ハ「スグ」トク「ター」ハ最早ヤ生キテハ居ナイト感ジタ。其ノ日本兵ハ四人トモ皆殺シタト言フタ。其ノ金曜日ニ私ハ應急病院ニ居ル他ノ人達ノ所ヘ行ツタ。其処デハ「ヒステリ」ノヒドイ状態ニアツタ。事態ヲ其レ以上悪クシナイ為、私ハ其処デ起ツタ事ヲサシモ話サナカッタ。後刻此ノ事ハ縣長ニ依ツテ認サレタ。

一九四二年／昭和十七年／三月七日ノ土曜日、午後ニ日本兵ニ任

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意、兵隊)が婦女子と一緒に坐つて居り、應急病院に來り、
 事ヲ未だ話して居ない。婦人達ハ此処で日本兵に強姦サレ
 タ。之ニ美聯シテ言つて置つべきハ此ノ事ハ子供達ノ居ない處
 で起つたト云フ事デアル。之等婦人達ハ私「ベルナス」夫人メ
 アス夫人、コティン夫人、デグラ「フ」夫人、「ア」バ「ル」ケム夫人
 「エルベ」夫人「ワ」ラ夫人デアツタ。

之ハ一九四二年昭和十七年三月七日カラ十七日迄、間起ツタ。普
 通日本人ハ夜來タが例外ハ晝間來ル事モアツタ。其レハ集團
 的、連続的、無慈悲ナ強姦デアツタ。今述ベク此ノ事が起ツタ
 最初、午後、三人ノ兵卒が來テ總テ事ハ威嚇、下ニ行ハレタ。
 此ノ事が起キテカウ。私達ハ中国人、医師、リ「エ」ム此ノ事ヲ話ス
 事ハ出來タ。彼ハ指揮官ノ所ヘ行ツタ。其處デ其ノ午後「コ」
 「エ」ル夫人、私ト他二、三名指揮官ノ前ニ呼ビ出サレタ。指揮官
 ハ不行跡ヲ行ツタ日本人ヲ指摘スル機會ヲ私達ニ與ヘテ品レ。
 彼等ヲ私達、眼ノ前デ銃殺スルト言ツタ。

然レ何事モ起ラナカッタ。ソレ一時後ニ私達ハ應急病院ニ
 送り歸サレタ。

其ノ夜、八時頃私達ハ近ク、浴室、教室ニ移サレタ。私達ニ
 話サレタ事ニ依ル此處ニハ日本兵ハ來ナイカウ之ハ私達ノ身ノ
 安全、為ニ為サレタ事デアツタ。

其ノ夜、十時カラ十二時ノ間、私達皆カ寢テ居ル時前述ノ指
 揮官ヲ先頭ニ立テ、日本兵ノ全團カ入ツテ來タ。指揮官ハ教室
 ノ机、上ニ腰掛ケ、一人宛、女が強姦サレニ無理ニ連レテ行カレノヲ
 見テ居タ。彼自身ハ之ニ加ハラナカッタ。

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一九四二年／昭和十七年三月二十三日ニ縣長ハ副「ウエド」(譯者)註「インドネシア」人地方官吏ヲ私達ノモトニツカハシテ男ノ人達がドウナツタカラ告ゲサセタ。

一九四二年／昭和十七年三月廿六日、私ハ「ディーゼル」夫人ト共ニ「アロラ」墓地ニアル四人ノ男ノ墓ニ行ツタ。「フアンバールケム」氏ハ何處ニ埋葬ササレテ居ルノカ私ハ知ラナイ。

何故男ノ人達が殺サレタノカ私ハ説明出来ナイ。ロソ私ノ夫が「左」ノ破壊ニ対シテ何カ関係ヲシテ居タ。他ノ四人ハ全然ソレニハ何等ノ関係モナカッタ。ソレヲ破壊隊モ立チ去ツテシマフテ居タ。現ハ、彼等ハ和蘭人血ニ依ツテ其ノ怒ヲ鎮メタツタ。デアラウ。

「ア・ホルスト・ミッデルカンブ」(署名)
「イエー・ゲー・ベンデルス」(署名)

本證人ニ依ル證明

下記署名ノ上記私「アリタ・ホルスト・ミットルカムブ」ハ私ノ為シテ宣誓ハ私ヲ拘束シテナル旨ヲ私ニ告ゲタ。訊問者ニ依リ室内ニ導カレ宣誓ノ上訊問サレ而シテ宣誓セル私ノ前記陳述書ヲ讀ミ聞カサレ、見セラレテカウ、ソレカ「同章」ヒノ無イコトヲ認メテ署名シタ。

一九四六年／昭和二十一年十月十日

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前記・証人

「アー・ホルスト・ミッテルカムフ」(署名)

依り本調査書の訊問者・特務大尉・一九四六年／昭和二十一年／
六月二十二日附内閣規定ニ依り任命せしむる名譽巡査官
「ヨセフ・ゴットフリート・ベンデルス」ニ依り「ウーネー・ウエーザル
シュトラート」七三番地ニ於て署名せしむる。

訊問者

「イェー・ゲー・ベンデルス」(署名)

眞正ナル寫シタルコトヲ証明ス

「イェー・ゲー・ベンデルス」(署名)

(「イェー・ゲー・ベンデルス」大尉)

戦争犯罪調査事務局捜査総長・印

5767

書類第五七六七號

證

余鳥澤見^ニ余^ガ和蘭語及^ニ日本語^ニ精通^セル者
ナルコト並^ニ和蘭語原文及^ニ日本語原文^ヲ対照^シ上
右^ノ本書類^ヲ眞實^ニ且^ニ正確^ニ翻譯^セルモノナルヲ確
證^セルコト^ヲ茲^ニ證^ス

鳥澤見
(署名)

No. 7